

be seen at the end of the major calyces. The central major calyx has disappeared, the upper or superior calyx is elongated, retracted; and, between the eleventh and twelfth ribs appears an expansion which looks crescent shaped but when examined very carefully shows that there has been a rounding and flattening of the minor calyces which have disappeared, and that a cavity has been formed very much like that in the first picture, only it is imperfectly distended with the thorium solution. In neither of these radiographs is there any resemblance to other picture conditions found in kidney work.

The next case, a patient of Dr. Arthur Cecil, a woman aged 32, with a large lobular mass in each loin; albumin in the urine and total phthalein output of 20% in the first hour. The left ureteral shadow stops short at the level of the second lumbar vertebra, and the image of the pelvis appears very irregular with the calyces elongated and flattened and with a considerable collection of the injecting fluid at the level of the eleventh rib standing out very clearly. The image of the catheter on the right side is within the shadow of the pelvic bones, but one sees two distinct zones of the kidney pelvis, irregular and triangular, appearing first at the level of the middle of the body of the fourth lumbar vertebra. The calyces have disappeared, and outside, one at the level of the third lumbar vertebra and one directly above the crest of the ileum, are spaces that are filled with the injecting fluid. In this case, which was not operated, the diagnosis of polycystic kidneys was entirely justified because there is nothing about these images distinctive of inflammatory conditions of the pelvis, and nothing to indicate a hydronephrosis.

The next is a picture of a neoplasm removed by Dr. William Edwards and subsequently injected with collargol, which shows very plainly the deformity occasioned by the ingrowth of the tumor tissue into the pelvis of the kidney and the flattening and gradual disappearance of the calyces, both major and minor.

The next slide is also one of Dr. Cecil's, a man of 41 who had complained of pain in the right side, and blood in the urine; onset six weeks before operation. Phthalein appeared on the right side in nine minutes; left side in six. For the first thirty minutes, right 4%, left 27%. This pyelogram shows an infiltration of the lower pole of the kidney and in three distinct places, distention of the ends of the calyces. The upper portion shows the fluid used for injection entering into enlarged cavities,—portions of the pelvis of the upper pole, and lower distended calyces, a hydronephrotic condition evidently of this end of the kidney probably due to the pressure upon the ureter of the tumor in the lower pole.

The picture following is a drawing of this condition and shows how perfectly the photograph conforms to the actual condition and what valuable information may be obtained by pyelograms in doubtful cases of this kind. You will also see a small stone situated between the two lobes of the cut tumor. The tumor proved to be a Grawitz.

Book Reviews

A Manual of Anatomy. By Henry E. Radasch, M. Sc., M. D., Assistant Professor of Histology and Embryology in the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. Octavo of 489 pages with 329 illustrations. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company. 1917. Cloth, \$3.50 net.

There is always use for a good manual of anatomy, one that states concisely and clearly the anatomical facts, not too briefly or too lengthy, but with a completeness that leaves the impression that essentials have not been sacrificed.

The present volume fulfills these requirements quite well and will be found very helpful in refreshing the memory and in reviewing. On the whole the illustrations are good, especially those of the chapters on osteology and syndesmology; many are rather diagrammatic, but this is more often advantageous than otherwise. Figures like 171 are not clear even as regards gross points and are therefore disappointing. The work can be recommended to students and practitioners. F. E. B.

Pharmacology, Therapeutics and Preventive Medicine. Edited by Fantus & Evans. Practical medicine series 1917, vol. 8. Chicago: Yearbook publishers. 1917. Price, \$1.50.

General therapeutic technic. Etiotropic therapy. Restorative therapy. Symptom therapy. Toxicology. War time economy in drugs. Non-pharmaceutical therapeutics. Physician and public health work. General sanitation. Personal hygiene. Climate and health. Inspection school children. Infectious and contagious diseases. Occupational diseases. Military hygiene.

Obstetrics. Edited by DeLee and Cary. Practical medicine series 1917. Chicago: Yearbook publishers. Price \$1.35.

Pregnancy. Labor. Puerperium. New-born. Obstetrics in general.

Preventive Medicine and Hygiene. By Milton J. Rosenau. 3rd edition, containing special section on military hygiene. N. Y.: Appleton. 1917.

The third edition of Rosenau's work makes a timely appearance, especially as it embraces a section on military hygiene and is adapted to meet the present emergency. The entire work though, is a "war book" in its broadest sense, and presents revised and new material. The pages on military hygiene embrace instructions for the examination of recruits, the organization of military and medical units with special reference to the organization of the sanitary corps, the sanitary management of troops on the march, in trench or barracks, and personal hygiene of the individual soldier. The organization and management of base hospitals and the Red Cross are considered in detail. New diseases arising from the conditions and methods of modern warfare are discussed, such as trench fever, trench foot, war nephritis, shell shock, gas poisoning, etc. Tuberculosis, venereal diseases, and diseases common to camps and unfavorable conditions are discussed from the efficiency and prophylactic viewpoint.

Rosenau's work needs no commend—suffice to say that it stands alone as a book on sanitary and prophylactic medicine and is almost encyclopedic in its scope. The communicable diseases are classified and presented according to their usual transmission channels. Mental hygiene is given by Dr. Thos. W. Salmon. An extensive section on immunity, heredity and eugenics appears. Possibly too much space is devoted to immunology for a work of this character—few textbooks on bacteriology are as comprehensive. Environment and what we eat and drink are of